IN THE CLAIMS:

Please enter the attached listing of claims into the application. This listing of claims replaces all prior listing of claims in the application.

LISTING OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-40. (Cancelled)

41. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a mammalian subject having a cell proliferative disorder comprising:

a) contacting the mammalian subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent oncoretrovirus comprising:

a retroviral GAG protein;

a retroviral POL protein;

a retroviral envelope;

an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence;

a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a [[a]] heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a suicide gene; and

cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell;

b) contacting the mammalian subject with a prodrug which is activated by the expression of the suicide gene;

wherein the cell proliferative disorder is a neoplastic disorder or associated with an overgrowth of connective tissue.

42. (Cancelled)

43. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[42]] 41, wherein the mammalian subject is a human.

44. (Original) The method of claim 41, wherein the contacting is by in vivo administration of the retrovirus.

45. (Original) The method of claim 44, wherein the in vivo administration is by systemic, local, or topical administration.

46. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 41, wherein the contacting is by ex vivo administration of the retrovirus.

47. (Cancelled)

48. (Cancelled)

49. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence is selected from the group consisting of murine leukemia virus (MLV), Moloney murine leukemia virus (MoMLV), Gibbon ape leukemia virus (GALV) and Human Foamy Virus (HFV).

50. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 49, wherein the MLV is an amphotropic MLV.

51. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 64, wherein the ENV protein is selected from the group consisting of murine leukemia virus (MLV) ENV protein and vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) ENV protein.

Claims 52-55. (Cancelled)

56. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the cell proliferative disorder is selected from the group consisting of lung cancer, colon-rectum

cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, urinary tract cancer, uterine cancer, brain cancer, lymphoma, head and neck cancer, pancreatic cancer, melanoma, stomach cancer and ovarian cancer.

57. (Cancelled)

58. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the LTR of the retrovirus comprises a tissue-specific promoter sequence.

59. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 58, wherein the tissue-specific promoter sequence is a probasin promoter sequence or a growth regulatory gene promoter sequence.

60. (Cancelled)

61. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the oncoretrovirus is a mammalian oncoretrovirus.

62. (Cancelled)

63. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the retroviral envelope comprise a chimeric protein.

64. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 63, wherein the chimeric protein comprises an ENV protein and a targeting polypeptide.

65. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 64, wherein the targeting polypeptide is an antibody, a receptor, or a receptor ligand.

66. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a mammalian subject having a cell proliferative disorder comprising:

a) contacting the mammalian subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent oncoretroviral polynucleotide, comprising:

a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral GAG protein;

a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral POL protein;

a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral envelope;

an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence;

a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a suicide gene; and

cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell; and

b) contacting the mammalian subject with a prodrug which is activated by the expression of the suicide gene;

wherein the cell proliferative disorder is a neoplastic disorder or associated with an overgrowth of connective tissue.

67. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 66, wherein the polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral envelope encodes a chimeric protein.

68. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 67, wherein the chimeric protein comprises an ENV protein and a targeting polypeptide.

69. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 68, wherein the targeting polypeptide is an antibody, a receptor, or a receptor ligand.

70. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 66, wherein the GAG, POL and retroviral envelope polynucleotide sequences are from murine leukemia virus (MLV) or Moloney murine leukemia virus (MoMLV).

71. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 70, wherein the MoMLV is an amphotropic MoMLV.

72. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 68, wherein the ENV protein is an ecotropic protein.

73. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 68, wherein the ENV protein is selected from the group consisting of a murine leukemia virus (MoMLV) ENV protein and vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) ENV protein.

74. (Cancelled)

75. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 56, wherein the cell proliferative disorder is melanoma.

76. (Cancelled)

77. (Cancelled)

78. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 66, wherein the polynucleotide sequence is contained in a viral particle.

79. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 66, wherein the polynucleotide sequence is contained in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

80. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a mammalian subject having a cell proliferative disorder comprising:

a) contacting the mammalian subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent murine leukemia virus (MLV), comprising:

an MLV GAG protein;

an MLV POL protein;

an MLV envelope;

an MLV polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the MLV polynucleotide sequence;

a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a suicide gene; and

cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell; and

b) contacting the mammalian subject with a prodrug which is activated by the expression of the suicide gene;

wherein the cell proliferative disorder is a neoplastic disorder or associated with an overgrowth of connective tissue.

81. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a mammalian subject having a cell proliferative disorder comprising:

a) contacting the mammalian subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent oncoretrovirus comprising:

a retroviral GAG protein;

a retroviral POL protein;

a retroviral envelope comprising a chimeric env protein comprising a targeting ligand;

an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence;

a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a suicide gene; and

cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell; and

b) contacting the mammalian subject with a prodrug which is activated by the expression of the suicide gene;

wherein the cell proliferative disorder is a neoplastic disorder or associated with an overgrowth of connective tissue.

82. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a mammalian subject having a cell proliferative disorder comprising:

a) contacting the mammalian subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent oncoretroviral polynucleotide, comprising:

a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral GAG protein;

a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral POL protein;

a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral envelope, wherein said envelope comprises a chimeric env protein comprising a targeting ligand;

an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence;

a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous polynucleotide encodes a suicide gene; and

cis-acting nucleic acid sequences involved in reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell; and

b) contacting the mammalian subject with a prodrug which is activated by the expression of the suicide gene;

wherein the cell proliferative disorder is a neoplastic disorder or associated with an overgrowth of connective tissue.

Claims 83-86. (Cancelled)

87. (Currently Amended) A method of treating glioblastoma in a mammalian subject comprising:

a) administering a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent oncoretrovirus to the mammalian subject, wherein the oncoretrovirus comprises:

a retroviral GAG protein;

a retroviral POL protein;

a retroviral envelope;

an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the retroviral polynucleotide sequence;

a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a suicide gene; and

cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell; and

b) administering a prodrug which is activated by the expression of the suicide gene to the mammalian subject.

88. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 87, wherein the LTR comprises a tissue specific promoter sequence.

89. (Currently Amended) A method of treating glioblastoma in a mammalian subject comprising:

a) administering a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant retroviral polynucleotide to the mammalian subject, wherein the recombinant retroviral polynucleotide comprises:

a polynucleotide sequence encoding a GAG protein;

a polynucleotide sequence encoding a POL protein;

a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral envelope;

an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence;

a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a suicide gene; and

cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell; and

b) administering a prodrug which is activated by the expression of the suicide gene to the mammalian subject.

90. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 89, wherein the LTR comprises a tissue specific promoter sequence.

91. (Currently Amended) A method of treating glioblastoma in a mammalian subject comprising:

a) administering a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent murine leukemia virus (MLV) to the mammalian subject, wherein the recombinant replication competent MLV comprises:

an MLV GAG protein;

an MLV POL protein;

an MLV envelope;

an MLV polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the MLV polynucleotide sequence;

a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a suicide gene; and

cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell; and

b) administering a prodrug which is activated by the expression of the suicide gene to the mammalian subject.

92. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 91, wherein the LTR comprises a tissue specific promoter sequence.

93. (Currently Amended) A method of treating glioblastoma in a mammalian subject comprising:

a) administering a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent oncoretrovirus to the mammalian subject, wherein the recombinant replication competent oncoretrovirus comprises:

a retroviral GAG protein;

a retroviral POL protein;

an retroviral envelope comprising a chimeric env protein comprising a targeting ligand;

an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the MLV polynucleotide sequence;

a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a suicide gene; and

cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell; and

b) administering a prodrug which is activated by the expression of the suicide gene to the mammalian subject.

94. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 93, wherein the LTR comprises a tissue specific promoter sequence.

95. (Currently Amended) A method of treating glioblastoma in a mammalian subject comprising:

a) administering a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant oncoretroviral polynucleotide to the mammalian subject, wherein the recombinant oncoretroviral polynucleotide comprises:

a polynucleotide sequence encoding a GAG protein;

a polynucleotide sequence encoding a POL protein;

a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral envelope, wherein said envelope comprises a chimeric env protein comprising a targeting ligand;

an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence;

a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a suicide gene; and

cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell; and

b) administering a prodrug which is activated by the expression of the suicide gene to the mammalian subject.

96. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 95, wherein the LTR comprises a tissue specific promoter sequence.

97. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a mammalian subject having a cell proliferative disorder comprising:

contacting the mammalian subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent oncoretrovirus comprising:

a retroviral GAG protein;

a retroviral POL protein;

a retroviral envelope;

an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence;

a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a cytokine; and

cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell,

wherein the cell proliferative disorder is a neoplastic disorder or associated with an overgrowth of connective tissue.

98. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 97, wherein the cell proliferated disorder is selected form the group consisting of lung cancer, colon-rectum cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, urinary tract cancer, uterine cancer, brain cancer, lymphoma, head and neck cancer, pancreatic cancer, melanoma, stomach cancer and ovarian cancer.

99. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 97, wherein the oncoretrovirus is a mammalian oncoretrovirus.

100. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a mammalian subject having a cell proliferative disorder comprising:

contacting the mammalian subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent oncoretroviral polynucleotide, comprising:

a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral GAG protein;

a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral POL protein;

a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral envelope;

an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence;

a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5; to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a cytokine; and

cis-acting nucleic acid sequences or reverse transcription, packaging and integration n a target cell, wherein the cell proliferative disorder is a neoplastic disorder or associated with an overgrowth of connective tissue.

101. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 100, wherein the cell proliferative disorder is melanoma.

102. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a mammalian subject having a cell proliferative disorder comprising:

contacting the mammalian subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent murine leukemia virus (MLV), comprising:

an MLV GAG protein;

an MLV POL protein;

an MLV envelope;

an MLV polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the MLV polynucleotide sequence;

a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a cytokine; and

cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell, wherein the cell proliferative disorder is a neoplastic disorder or associated with an overgrowth of connective tissue.

103. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a mammalian subject having a cell proliferative disorder comprising:
contacting the mammalian subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent oncoretrovirus comprising:
a retroviral GAG protein;
a retroviral POL protein;
a retroviral envelope comprising a chimeric env protein comprising a targeting ligand;
an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5'o r3' or 5' and 3' ends of the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence;
a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a cytokine; and
cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell, wherein the cell proliferative disorder is a neoplastic disorder or associated with an overgrowth of connective tissue.

104. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a mammalian subject having a cell proliferative disorder comprising:
contacting the mammalian subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent oncoretroviral polynucleotide, comprising:
a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral GAG protein;
a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral POL protein;
a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral envelope, wherein said envelope comprises a chimeric env protein comprising a targeting ligand;

an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence;
a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a cytokine; and
cis activity nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell, wherein the cell proliferative disorder is a neoplastic disorder or associated with an overgrowth of connective tissue.

105. (Currently Amended) A method of treating glioblastoma in a mammalian subject comprising:
administering a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent oncoretrovirus to the mammalian subject, wherein the oncoretrovirus comprises:
a retroviral GAG protein;
a retroviral POL protein;
a retroviral envelope;
an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence;
a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a cytokine; and
cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell.

106. (Previously presented) The method of claim 105, wherein the LTR comprises a tissue specific promoter sequence.

107. (Currently Amended) A method of treating glioblastoma in a mammalian subject comprising:
administering a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant oncoretroviral polynucleotide to the mammalian subject, wherein the recombinant oncoretroviral polynucleotide comprises:
a polynucleotide sequence encoding a GAG protein;
a polynucleotide sequence encoding a POL protein;
a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral envelope;
an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence;
a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a cytokine; and
cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell.

108. (Previously presented) The method of claim 107, wherein the LTR comprises a tissue specific promoter sequence.

109. (Currently Amended) A method of treating glioblastoma in a mammalian subject comprising:
administering a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent murine leukemia a virus (MLV) to the mammalian subject, wherein the recombinant replication competent MLV comprises:
an MLV GAG protein;
an MLV POL protein;
an MLV envelope;
an MLV polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the MLV polynucleotide sequence;

a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a cytokine; and
cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell.

110. (Previously presented) The method of claim 109, wherein the LTR comprises a tissue specific promoter sequences.

111. (Currently Amended) A method of treating glioblastoma in a mammalian subject comprising:
administering a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent oncoretrovirus to the mammalian subject, wherein the recombinant replication competent oncoretrovirus comprises:
a retroviral GAG protein;
a retroviral POL protein;
an retroviral envelope comprising a chimeric env protein comprising a targeting ligand;
an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the MLV polynucleotide sequence;
a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a cytokine; and
cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell.

112. (Previously presented) The method of claim 111, wherein the LTR comprises a tissue specific promoter sequence.

113. (Currently Amended) A method of treating glioblastoma in a mammalian subject comprising:
administering a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant oncoretroviral polynucleotide to the mammalian subject, wherein the recombinant oncoretroviral polynucleotide comprises:
a polynucleotide sequence encoding a GAG protein;
a polynucleotide sequence encoding a POL protein;
a polynucleotide sequence encoding a retroviral envelope, wherein said envelope comprises a chimeric env protein comprising a targeting ligand;
an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence;
a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a cytokine; and
cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell.

114. (Previously presented) The method of claim 113, wherein the LTR comprises a tissue specific promoter sequence.

115. (Previously presented) The method of claim 99, wherein the mammalian oncoretrovirus is selected from the group consisting of murine leukemia virus (MLV), Moloney murine leukemia virus (MoMLV), and Gibbon ape leukemia virus (GALV).

116. (Previously presented) The method of claim 97, wherein the cytokine is selected from the group consisting of interleukins 1 through 12, interferon, tumor necrosis factor (TNF), and granulocyte-macrophage-colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF).

117. (Previously presented) The method of claim 116, wherein the cytokine I interferon.

118. (Previously presented) The method of claim 117, wherein the interferon I gamma interferon.

119. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a mammalian subject having a cell proliferative disorder comprising:
contacting the mammalian subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent oncoretrovirus comprising:
a retroviral GAG protein;
a retroviral POL protein;
a retroviral or non-retroviral envelope;
an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence;
a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a cytokine; and
cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell.

120. (Previously presented) The method of claim 119, wherein the non-retroviral envelope is derived from VSV, CMV or influenza virus.

121. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a mammalian subject having a cell proliferative disorder comprising:
contacting the mammalian subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a recombinant replication competent oncoretrovirus comprising:
a retroviral GAG protein;
a retroviral POL protein;

a retroviral envelope;

an oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence comprising Long-Terminal Repeat (LTR) sequences at the 5' or 3' or 5' and 3' ends of the oncoretroviral polynucleotide sequence;

a cassette comprising an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, wherein the cassette is positioned 5' to the 3' LTR and 3' to the sequence encoding the retroviral envelope, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid encodes a suicide gene; and

cis-acting nucleic acid sequences for reverse transcription, packaging and integration in a target cell.